The Gazette



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No. 33]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1951

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published during the week ending the 16th August 1951:-

| Issue No. | No. and date | Issued by | Subject | |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 65. N | Io. 129-ITC(P.N.)/51, dated the 9th August 1951. | Ministry of Commerce and Industry. | d Non-Ferrous Metals. | |

Copies of the Gazette Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Liens, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazetté.

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PART I-Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 10th August 1951

No. 32-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Punjab Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Nahar Singh, Foot Constable No. 468 (Officiating Head Constable) District Ferozepore.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—Karnail Singh, son of Mohan Singh, lat Sikh of village Harike Kalan, Police Station Muktsar, District Ferozepore, a very notorious and desperate criminal, taking advantage of the disturbances of August, 1947, formed a nucleus of dacoit gangs and continued operating with ever increasing vigour in the country side. The field of his operation extended to Police Stations Muktsar, Mamdot, Guruharsahai, Ghall Khurd, Baghapurana and the whole of Faridkot State. The word 'Kalla', by which name Karnail Singh was

known, had, amongst the rural public, come to be identified with ruthless terror. Crime after crime, perpetrated by him in quick succession, undermined the morale of the whole illaga.

On the 2nd July, 1949. Kaila had taken refuge in the house of one Suba Singh Haddiwala together with two other notorious members of his gang, viz. Jagat Singh and Jagraj Singh.

That very night Foot Constables Jagir Singh and Nahar Singh who were posted at Police Station Guruharsahal, were on patrol duty in village Jhariwala. On receipt of information that a number of armed dacoits were present in the house of Suba Singh of Haddiwala, the two Foot Constables quickly collected three licence-holders and a chaukidar and repatred at once to the house indicated and raided it. Taking advantage of a katcha dismantled wall of the house, the party rushed into the courtyard where Kaila and two other desperadoes were resting on charpoys. Both the Constables showed remarkable presence of mind when they shouted out that a huge police force had arrived and that the dacoits would be wiped out in case they offered the lenst resistance. At this Kaila immediately stood up and attempted to pull the safety pin of a hand gronade which was in his possession With lightening rapidity of thought Foot Constable Nahar Singh at once gauged the extent of danger involved in case the grenade had been released and regardless of any consideration of personal safety pounced upon Kaila and before the latter could strike back, he had disarmed him. This quick and brilliant action on the part of the Foot Constable which was performed with rare presence of mind resulted in averting a catastrophe which would have most certainly annihilated the whole of the raiding party. Kaila also had a D.B.B.L. gun, but the Foot Constable's firm handling of him made it impossible for the dacoit to use it. That very night Foot Constables Jagir Singh and

Foot Constable Jagir Singh in the mean-time rushed upon Jagat Singh and disarmed him of a 303 loaded rifle. Jagraj Singh, who was armed with a Kirpan, was secured by other members of the party. Suba Singh, the owner of the house, was also caught and found to be in possession of a country made 12 bore pistol and two cartridges. Besides five 303 cartridges with which Jagat Singh's rifle was loaded, sixty five 303 and fifteen 12 bore cartridges were recovered from two bags lying on Kaila's cot and some 38 and 9 MM bore ammunition was recovered from personal search bore ammunition was recovered from personal search of Jagraj Singh.

In this encounter Foot Constable Nahar Singh displayed outstanding courage and devotion to duty and determination of a high order with complete disregard for his own safety.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(1) of the Rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided to Pule 5. vided in Rule 5

No. 33-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Punjab Police:—

Name of the Officer and Rank.—Jagir Singh, Foot Constable No. 529 (officiating Head Constable) District Ferozepore

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—Karnail Singh son of Mohan Singh, Jat Sikh of village Harike Kalan, Police Station Muktsar. District Ferozepore, a very notorlous and desperate criminal taking advantage of disturbances of August. 1947, formed a nucleus of dacoit gangs and continued operating with ever-increasing vigour in the country side. The field of his operation extended to Police Stations Muktsar. Mamdot, Guruharsahai, Ghall Khurd. Baghapurana and the whole of Faridkot State. The word 'Kaila', by which name Karnail Singh was known, had amongst the rural public, come to be identified with ruthless terror. Crime after crime, perpetrated by him in quick succession undermined the morale of the whole illaga.

On the 2nd July, 1949, Kaila had taken refuge in the house of one Suba Singh of Haddiwala together with two other notorious members of his gang, viz. Jagat Singh and Jagraj Singh. That very night Foot Constables Jagir Singh and Nahar Singh who were posted at Police Station Guruharsahai and were on pathers. rol duty in village Jhariwala, received information that a number of armed dacoits were present in the house of one Suba Singh of Haddiwala. Foot Constable Jagir Singh at once took command of the situation and collected three gun licencees along with a chaukidar and

with Nahar Singh immediately repaired to village Haddiwala. The party under him raided the house of Suba Singh, which fortunately had a dismantled 'Katcha' wall around it. Inside the house they found a number of persons lying on charpoys. The Constables shouted out that a huge police force had arrived and that the dacoits would be shot dead if they put up the least resistance. On hearing this Kaila alias Karnail Singh immediately got to his feet and attempted to pull away the safety pin of a hand-grenade which was in his possession. At this Foot Constable Nahar Singh rushed upon Kaila and disarmed him of the hand grenade before he could release it. A D.B.B.L. gun was also recovered from him. Foot Constable Jagir Singh in the meantime pounced upon Jagat Singh, who had a 303 mark IV loaded rifle with 5 cartridges with him. There was some struggle but Jagir Singh succeeded in snatching away the rifle and apprehending Jagat Singh. The slightest delay or hesitation on his part would have resulted in Jagat Singh's bringing into use his weapon and the whole raiding party would most probably have been wiped out. Jagraj Singh who was armed with a 'Kirpan' was secured by other members of the party. Suba Singh, the owner of the house, was also caught and found to be in possession of a country made 12 bore pistol. Besides five 303 cartridges with which Jagat Singh's rifle was loaded, sixtyfive 303 and fifteen 12 bore cartridges were recovered from two bags lying near Kaila's charpoy. Some 38 and 9 MM fifteen 12 bore cartridges were recovered from two bags lying near Kaila's charpoy. Some 38 and 9 MM ammunition was also recovered from personal search of Jagraj Singh.

Foot Constable Jagir Singh throughout this operation showed great initiative, conspicuous gallantry and singular devotion to duty with absolute disregard for his personal safety.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the Rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule No. 5.

No. 34-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Punjab Police:—

Name of the Officer and rank.—Foot Const Sohan Lal. No. 273 (deceased), Ludhiana District.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—During 1948 and early 1949, Ludhiana district was seriously affected by dangerous well-armed dacoit gangs. One of them, led by the notorious Nahra of Latala, was perhaps the most dangerous. On the 8th May, 1949, Chaudhri Dalip Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police. received information that Nahra's lightenant Tore Singh who was armed with a 203 rifle 8th May, 1949, Chaudhri Dalip Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, received information that Nahra's lieutenant Tara Singh who was armed with a 303 rifle had been seen in village Ram Garh, Police Station Sahnewal, (Ludhiana). The Deputy Superintendent of Police immediately collected his available police and rushed to the spot and surrounded the house in which Tara Singh was present. After a short encounter in which shots were exchanged, Tara Singh managed to escape. He was pursued by the Police but on account of the thick growth of bushes and reeds etc. he was able to outdistance his pursuers and eventually reached village Dhola, where a ring was thrown round the village. Chaudhri Dalip Singh along with some constables advanced into the interior of the village and saw that Foot Constable Sohan Lal No. 273 and Foot Constable Kartar Singh No. 646 who had reached the village first had already taken up positions on the roof of a house and were exchanging shots with the dacoit. As their position was somewhat exposed and risky, the Deputy Superintendent of Police directed them to come down. Foot Constable Kartar Singh did so but Foot Constable Sohan Lal gallantly replied that he would deal with Tara Singh and shoot him dead. Unfortunately Tara Singh, a good shot, being an ex-military man, was able to get his shot in first and Sohan Lal was mortally wounded. He was rushed to hospital but succumbed to his injury.

Foot Constable Sohan Lal displayed initiative, determination devention to duty and apprage of a high order.

Foot Constable Sohan Lal displayed initiative, determination, devotion to duty and courage of a high order in the incident.

2 This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(1) of the Rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule No. 5.

New Delhi, the 15th August 1951

No. 35-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased on the occasion of the Independence Day, 1951, to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for dis-tinguished service to the undermentioned officers of Police:

S. N. Reddy, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad Deccan.

Kunja Vehari Mohanty, I.P.S., Principal, Police Training College, Angul, Orissa.

These awards are made under regulation 4(ii) of the regulations governing the grant of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

No. 36-Pres./51.—The President has been pleased, on the occasion of the Independence Day, 1951, to award the Police Medal for meritorious service to the undermentioned officers of Police:—

- Vaiyavur Rajagopal Rajaratnam, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
- Majur Krishnayya Shetty, District Superintendent of Police, Madras.
- Cecil Justin Philomen Pinto, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras.
- Ramaswamy Ayyar Doraiswamy Ayyar, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras.
- Mathilakath Achuthan Nair, Officiating Inspector of Police, Madras.
- Mohammad Amirulla Baig, Officiating Inspector of Police, Madras.
- Doraiswamy Kuppuswamy Gounden, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras.
- Ramu Dnyanu Patil, Brevet Jemadar, South Satara District Police Force, Sangli, Bombay.
- Dhondu Handu Chaudhary, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay.
- Balkrishna Laxman Khedkar, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, Bombay.
- Durgagati Bhattacharayya, J.P., I.P., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal.
- Himangshu Kumar Roy, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Malda, West Bengal.
- Suresh Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Finger Print Bureau, C.I.D., West Bengal.
- Amarendra Narayan Dutta, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Enforcement Branch, West Bengal.

- Baindeb Das, Officiating Sub-Inspector, Detective Department, West Bengal.
- Ram Bharosey Tiwari, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.
- Gaya Prasad Misra, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired), Utlar Pradesh.
- Loslic Eric Green, Reserve Inspector, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
- Kundan Lal, Circle Inspector, Muzailarnagar, Uttar Pradesh.
- Huidar Hussnin, I.P.S., Commandant, Assam Police Battalion, Assam.
- Leslic Charles Hart, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, Orissa.
- M. Jagannaikulu Dora, Inspector of Police, Ganjam, Orissa.
- Robert Jean Lo Faucheur, Commandant, Orissa Military Police, First Battalion, Cuttack, Orissa.
- Sardar Khushal Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rupar, Punjab.
- Lala Sant Tam Kapur, I.P.S., Senior Superintendent of Police, Himachal Pradesh.
- N. V. Babu Reddy, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Special Branch and Criminal Investigation Department, Bangalore, Mysore.
- Khaserrao shankerrao Sase.
 Kashirao -Shankerrao Sase.
 Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Bombay.
- M. M. L. Hooja, I.P., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
- N. Satyanarayana, Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Bezwada, Madras.

These awards are made under regulation 4(ii) of the regulations governing the grant of the Police Medal.

SHAVAX A. LAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 8th August 1951

No. D.4920-F.1/51. - Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 3rd August 1951.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

| Liabilit | IES | Rs. | Assets Rs. |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| Capital paid up | | . 5,00,00,000 | Notes |
| Reserve Fund | · | . 5,00,00,000 | Rupce Coin 7,68, |
| | | | Subsidiary Coin 1,51, |
| Deposits : | | | Bills Purchased and Discounted :— |
| | | | (a) Internal 42.00, |
| (a) Government— | | | (b) External |
| (1) Central Government | | . 174,19,19,000 | (c) Government Treasury Bills 5,89,80, |
| (2) Other Governments | | . 14,60,33,000 | Balances held abroad* |
| (b) Banks | | . 73,85,52,000 | Loans and Advances to Governments 4.53,00,0 |
| (c) Others | | . 67.95,82,000 | Other Loans and Advances 5,61,47,0 |
| Bills Payable | , , | . 1.84,73,000 | Investments |
| Other Liabilities | | . 13,31,78,000 | Other Assets 4,47,75,0 |
| | Total | . 355,77,37,000 | Total . 355,77.37. |

^{*}Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 3rd day of August 1951.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

| LIABILITIES | Rs. | Rs. | Assets Rs. | Rs. |
|---|----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Notes held in the Bankin Department Notes in circulation Total Notes issued | . 31,27,92,000 | | A.—Gold Coin and Bullion:— (a) Held in India . 40,01,71,000 (b) Held outside India | |
| | | | TOTAL OF A , B,—Rupee Coin Government of India | 653,16,82,000 60,55,21,000 |
| | | | Rupee Securities Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper | 516,62,63,000 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | . 13 | 230,34,66,000 | TOTAL ASSETS | 1230,34,66,000 |

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53:088 per cent.

Dated the 8th day of August 1951.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1951

No. 7-CA(14)/51.—In pursuance of Regulation 23 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to direct that the First Examination under the said Regulations will be held on the 15th and 16th November 1951 and the Final Examination on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th November 1951, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day. The examinations will be held at each of the following centres provided that a sufficient number of candidates present themselves for examination:—

- 1. BOMBAY,
- 2. MADRAS
- 3. CALCUTTA and 4. DELHI.
- 2. Applications for admission to these examinations are required to be made on the prescribed forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. Each such application together with the necessary certificates and a Demand Draft payable at New Delhi and drawn in favour of the said Secretary for an examination fee of Rs. 50 in the case of the First Examination and Rs. 75 in the case of the First Examination must be sent so as to reach the Secretary to the Council not later than 15th September 1951. An additional fee of Rs. 50 is payable by candidates who apply for the first time for admission to the Final Examination and who have been exempted from passing the First Examination. the First Examination.

S. VENKATARAMAN, Secy.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 6th August 1951

No. 13-CA(4)/51.—With reference to the Notification of Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 12-A(2)/38, dated the 24th September 1938, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to restore to the Register of Members with effect from the 6th day of

August 1951, the name of Shri Ambalal Harjiwandas Thakkar, G.D.A., William Street, Kampala, Ugands Thakkar, G.L. (M. No. 2045).

New Delhi, the 9th August 1951

No. 3-CA(1135)/50.—With reference to the Notification of this Institute, No. 12-CA(1)/50, dated the 10th October 1950, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to restore to the Register of Members, with effect from the 6th day of August 1951, the name of Shri Rahin Ahmed Jan, 'F' Block, Connaught Place, Radial Road No. 7, New Delhi (Membership No. 1135).

New Delhi, the 18th August 1951

No. 48-CA(1)/51.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) (Section 13 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 194 (XXXVIII of 1949), the Council of the Institute Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to accept the resignation of Dr. Tara Chand M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon) from the membership of the Council of this Institute will effect from 18th August, 1951.

G. P. KAPADIA, Presider

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 7th August 1951

Subject: —Doubling of licences issued for import Clocks, Watches and parts thereof during January June 1951 licensing period.

No. 128-ITC(P.N.)/51.—In Public Notice No. 1 ITC(P.N.)/51, dated the 15th June 1951, it was inter a stated that licences for clocks, watches and parts ther falling under Serlal No. 308/IV of the Import Transcription Control Schedule, during January—June 1951, will doubled to meet the requirements for July—Decem 1951. 1951.

- 2. In partial modification of the above decision it 2. In partial hoddication of the above decision to been decided that separate licences for July—Decem 1951 will be issued equal in value to the January—J 1951 licences already held by the importer, with added proviso that the July—December 1951 licenwill be valid for the import of watches and parts the only and not for the import of clocks and their part
- 3. Applications for doubling which may already 1 been received will be disposed of in the above manne

New Delhi, the 10th August 1951

Subtret: —Validation of Soft Currency Licences for Photographic chemicals i.e. Metol, Hydroquinone etc. falling under Serial No. 22 of Part V of Import Trade Control Schedule for imports from Dollar and Hard Currency areas.

No. 130-ITC(P.N.)/51.—It has been decided that all current Soft Currency Licences for the import of Photographic Chemicals such as Metol and Hydroquinone etc. falling under Serial No. 22 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule should be treated as general licences for imports from Dollar and Hard Currency areas as well.

2. It will not be necessary for the licence holders to apply to any licensing authority for alteration in the country of origin and shipment of these particular items in their Soft Currency licences for import of Photographic Chemicals (Mctol and Hydroquinone etc.) which may be utilised for importation of the articles from any source excepting South Africa either in whole or in part.

New Delhi, the 13th August 1951

 $\begin{array}{c} {\tt Subjl'CT:--Licensing} \quad of \quad drugs \quad and \quad medicines \quad und \\ Pharmaccutical \; chemicals. \end{array}$

No. 131-ITC(P,N.)/51.—The attention of the importers is myited to Appendix "A" to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 103-ITC(P.N.)/51, dated the 12th June 1951.

- 2. It has been decided to make the following amendments in the Annexure 'A' attached to the said Public Notice:-
- (a) The items Digitaloids and Ferrous Gluconate shall be added at the proper places.
- (b) The following items included in Annexure 'A' shall be deleted as these are already covered under the heading "Barbiturates":—
 - (i) Barbitone Soluble B.P. excluding preparations
 - (ii) Phenobarbitone Soluble B.P. excluding preparations thereof, and
 - (iii) Phenobarbital excluding preparations thereof.
- 3. All current licences for drugs and medicines falling under item Nos. 87, 109 of Part IV and Serial Nos. 22 and 31 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule will be deemed to have been automatically amended in terms of para. 2 (a) above and it will not be necessary to approach any licensing authority for specific amendment of an individual licence for this purpose.

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1951.

Subject:—Import of Copying and Coloured Pencils falling under Serial No. 168 of Part IV against licences issued for Lead Pencils and Artists' Pencils falling under Serial No. 124 of Part IV.

No. 132-ITC(P.N.)/51.—It has been decided that Copying and Coloured Pencils falling under Serial No. 168 of Part IV should be allowed to be imported against licences granted for Artists' Pencils from Switzerland and also against licences for Lead Pencils falling under Serlar-No. 124 of Part IV from Soft Currency countries which are still valid. For this purpose it will not be necessary for holders of licences of Artists' Pencils and Lead Pencils to get the description of the goods therein formally amended.

Subject:—Issue of import licences to actual users for Leather splits and Leather boards falling under Serial No. 145, Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule during July—December 1951 period.

No. 133-ITC(P.N.)/51.—It has been decided that licences should be granted during July-December 1951 period to the manufacturers of shoes, chappals and other actual users for the import of leather splits and leather boards falling under Serial No. 145 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule to meet 50 per cent. of their six months' requirements as certified by the respective State Directors of Industries. Actual users of the goods should submit their applications to the Import Trade Controllers concerned according to the Area in which the factory is located in the form and manner prescribed in the Red Book so as to reach the authority concerned before the 31st October 1951.

L. K. JHA, Chief Controller of Imports.

TRADE MARKS

New Delhi, the 13th August 1951

No. 118(5)-Misc.(TM)/51.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 140 of the Trade Marks Rules, 1942, the Central Government hereby notifies that the following afteration has been made in the business address of Shri Hari Ram Lodge in the Register of Trade Marks Agents, namely:

For the entry-

"Registered Trade Marks Agent, C/o. Messrs. P. Lodge & Co., Patent, Trade Mark & Law Agents, 80, Clive Street, Calcutta-1."

the following entry has been substituted, namely:-

- "(1) Mr. H. R. Lodge, Registered Trade Ms Agent, 285-G, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-12. Trade Marks
- (2) Mr. H. R. Lodge, C/o. M/s. H. R. Lodge & Sons, Registered Trade Marks Agents, 85, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1".

C. R. B. MENON, Dy. Secy.

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 18th August 1951

No. 91-CW(4)/49.—In pursuance of clause (h) of the No. 91-CW(4)/49.—In pursuance of clause (h) of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 91-CW(1)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Open General Licence No. 4 published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, No. 91-CW(4)/49, dated the 12th April 1949 namely:— April 1949, namely:-

Item liv of the list of goods in the said Open General Licence shall be omitted.

No. 91-C.W.(10)/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, (XVIII of 1947) as amended by the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1950 (VI of 1950), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 91-C.W.(1)/45, dated the 3rd November, 1945, namely:—

In the schedule expressed to the sold notification—

In the schedule annexed to the said notification-

In Part D-

After entry (ii) of item 15, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iia) Copper Oxlde".

A. P. MATHUR, Under Secy.

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 11th August 1951

- No. 8(2)-T.B./51.—Corrigendum.—In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. 8(2)-T.B./51, dated the 13th July 1951, on the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Review of Protection granted to the Soda Ash Industry, for recommendation No. (6) under para. 1, read the tollowing:-
 - (6) "The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should examine the possibility of utilising sodium sulphate in the glass, silicate and other industries in order to economise in the consumption of soda ash (particularly, heavy ash which has to be imported from abroad)."

S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 8th August 1951

No. 8(4)-CT/50.—Shri Neville Wadia has been appointed as a member of the Textile Development Committee set up under the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, Resolution No. 8(4)-CT/50, dated the 1st December 1950, vice Mr. J. C. Burns.

No. 13(2)-CT/50.—Shri Neville Wadia has been appointed as a member of the Cotton Textiles and Cotton Control Committee set up under the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, Resolution No. 13(2)-CT/50, dated the 1st December 1950, vice Mr. J. C. Burns.

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 18th August 1951

No. 8(5)-T.B./51.—The Tariff Board was asked to investigate a claim received from the Copper Sulphate Manufacturing Industry for assistance or protection. The Board has completed its enquiries and submitted its report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The fair selling price of indigenous copper sulphate is lower than the landed cost, without duty of imported copper sulphate. The Industry does not, therefore, need protection by way of customs duty at present.
- (2) Should the prices of imported copper sulphate falls so low as to hamper the development of the domestic industry, the latter may renew its application for protection or assistance and the whole question should then be considered afresh.
- (3) Exports of copper oxide should be regulated so as to ensure adequate supplies to the domestic copper sulphate and other industries which can use this material to supplement the limited resources of copper scrap.
- (4) The concession granted by Government to agricultural users of imported copper sulphate, by way of refund of customs duty paid thereon, does not at present affect the demand for indigenous copper sulphate.
- 2. Government accept the Board's recommendations, and steps have been taken to implement recommendation (3),

S. A. VENKATARAMAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ARCHÆOLOGY

New Delhi, the 8th August 1951

No. F.4-13/50-A.2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. 1904 (VII of 1904), the Central Government is pleased to confirm its notification in the Ministry of Education, No. D.5833/50-A.2, dated the 12th October 1950, as amended by Corrigendum No. D.5833/50-A.2, dated the 22nd November 1950, declaring the ancient sites at Amarapura State, Baroda Kasba in the Baroda territory, Bombay, described therein to be protected sites within the meaning of the said Act.

BINA CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 11th August 1951

No. F.24-16/51-IRN.—In para. 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, No. F.45-74/49-Policy, dated the 6th December 1949, constituting the Rajasthan Underground Water Board, the following amendments shall be made:—

- (i) The existing entry against item 2 shall be substituted by the following:—
 - "Hon'ble Shri Jai Narayan Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan—(Vice-Chairman)."
 - (ii) The existing entry against item 5 shall be substituted by the following:—
 - "Shri S. T. Raja, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India—(Executive Member)."

K. C. CHETTY, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 11th August 1951

No. F.35-13/49-Com.II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, and clause (b) of section 2 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following (Officers) as 'Collector' for the areas mentioned against them:—

1. Collector of Contral Excise, Delhi. Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan andPati da & East Purjab States Unions

Collector of Central

Hyderabad and Mysore.

Excise, Hyderabad.

3. Collector of Central Excise, Jampagar.

Saurashtra.

4. Collector o' Central Excise, Madras.

Travuncore Cochie.

New Delhi, the 14th August 1951

No. F.9-3/51-Comm-II.—In pursuance of the provisions of Bye-Laws of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee the Central Government is pleased to publish the following audited accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1951, along with Auditors report:—

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE, CALICUT, FOR THE YEAR, 1950-51.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Indian Central Arccanut Committee was constituted in 1949 with the object of assisting in the improvement and development of the production and marketing of arccanut and arccanut products and all matters incidental thereto such as research work for getting improved variety of seeds adopting improved methods of cultivation so as to increase yield assisting in the control of diseases which affect arccanut giving financial aid to organisations growing and curing arccanuts, etc.

- 2. The only source of revenue of the Committee during the year was the balance grant placed at its disposal by the Government of India in 1947-49 to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- 3. The audit of the accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee was last conducted in December, 1950. The audit for the year 1950-51 was carried but from 15-6-51 to 19-6-1951 (4 working days). Shri K. K. Nambiar, Secretary, was in charge of the Institution.
- 4. A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the financial year 1950-51 in the form prescribed in the bye-laws of the Committee approved by the Government of India is appended to the Report.
- 5. A review of the accounts of the Committee discloses that the major items of expenditure incurred during the year relates to:—

Rs.

(1) administration (rounded off)

... 34,000

(2) T.A. of non-officials

... 12,300

- 6. Apart from the above expenditure, about Rs. 19,000 has been incurred in connection with the improvement and marketing of arecanut and its bye-products.
- 7. The first issue of the monthly bulletins for the propaganda of the industry commenced from December, 1950. The Extension Service Scheme for control of 'Mahali' was started only in September, 1950 and the scheme is only in its initial stages. Financial assistance to any organisation for the improvement, during and grading of arecanut, was not made during the year. The items of work to be carried out in 1950-51 as approved by the Committee have not been fully put into operation. It was explained that all the works connected with this were in the initial stages and will be put into full operation only in 1951-52.
- 8. The Committee has opened a Banking account with the Imperial Bank of India with effect from 5th June, 1951.

INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE, CALICUT

Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1951

| RECEIPTS | EXPENDITURE |
|--|--|
| Rs. As. Ps. | Rs. As. Ps. |
| Opening Balance on 1-4-1950 . 4,20,511 4 1 Receipts during the year. (a) Money received from the Government of India. (b) Other money received by the Society (Committee). (c) Interest received from investment of such money as aforesaid. | (a) Administration of the Society (Committee) 46,290 1 5 (b) Measures taker in connection with work on the improvement of the cultivation of arccaput . 1,375 0 6 (c) Measures taken in connection with work on the development and improvement of arccanut and its products in India 10,883 8 0 (d) Measures taken in connection with improvement in marketing |
| | of arecanut and it products 8,066 15 0 (e) Miscellaneous |
| | Total 66,615 8 11 Closing Balance 3,53,895 11 2 |
| Grand Total 4,20,511 4 1 | Grand Total 4,20,511 4 1 |
| | Closing Balance— Cash Balance (Permanent |
| | Advance) 525 0 0 |
| | Balance in the Bank 3,53,370 11 2 |
| | 3,53,895 11 2 |

S. K. GHOSE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th August 1951

Merchant Shipping-Coastal Coal Freight Rates

No. 12-MS(3)/51.—In September 1949, the Shipping Rates Advisory Board, constituted under the Control of Shipping Act, 1947, was authorised by the Government of India to make a comprehensive enquiry into the rates charged for the carriage of coal to the various ports on the Indian Coast and, having regard to all circumon the Indian Coast and, having regard to all circumstances including the prevailing level of costs of acquiring and operating cargo ships, the financial position of the various companies concerned, the return voyage prospects for coal ships, level of freights on general cargo in the coastal trade and other relevant considerations, to make recommendations as to what would be reasonable and conomic rates which could be fixed under section 6 of the Control of Shipping Act, 1947. 1947.

- 2. The Board consisted of the following persons:-
 - Ir. A. N. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Headquarters Bench, Bombay.
 - 2. Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Joint Director General of Shipping, Bombay.
 - 3. Mr. P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A.A., Accountant Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Headquarters Bench, Dombay.

The Board conducted a full enquiry into the problems relating to transport of coal on the Indian Coast and submitted its report in January 1951. One of the members Mr. Erulkar, however, submitted a separate report as he did not agree with the majority report.

3. On the basis of certain assumptions e.g. that transport of coal is the mainstay of the Indian Shipping Industry, that comparison with the railway freights for

coal is not correct or fruitful since these are very much less than the actual theoretical costs incurred by the railways in hauling coal, the carriage of which is in fact subsidised in the case of the railways by the earnings on other traffic of higher value, that steamers carrying coal to West Coast and to Saurashtra have to undertake longer journeys than the Railways carrying coal to those areas, that the movement of general cargo coastwise either from the West or the East Coast Is much less than the movement of coal from Calcutta cither to the West Coast or the East Coast and that supply of steamers all over the world exceeded the demand with the result that lower freight rates were being quoted on the Baltic Exchange at the time of the enquiry, the majority report recommended that a reduction of 10 per cent. might be made on a uniform basis in the prevailing coastal rates for coal. The report pointed out that in the case of shipping companies, receipts from coal were more than 50 per cent. of the total receipts (although less than 10 per cent. of the total receipts in the case of the railways). Referring to the effect which a 10 per cent. reduction in the sea freight for coal would have on the shipping companies, it also recommended that the question of effecting some compensatory increase in freight rates on general cargo might be considered if there is not considerable improvement in shipping conditions for the shipping companies from e.g. the policy of coastal reservation, efforts to cut down delays at Ports, and rationalisation. It emphasised at the same time that the position should be carefully watched from time to time. Mr. Erulkar analysed the principal items of expenditure of the shipping companies engaged in carrying coal, investigated their actual costs in respect of representative coal voyages, formulated what he considered to be a more reasonable level of cost for each major item of expenditure and prepared detailed voyages estimates for the important coal voyages of different types. He recomm coal is not correct or fruitful since these are very much less than the actual theoretical costs incurred by the

4. Other recommendations of the Board include rationalisation of coal movements, better co-ordination

between Indian Shipping Companies and Railways so that Indian Shipping 15 assured of certain quantities of coal shipments at all times, climination of delays at ports, revision of Port dues on coastal colliers and of port charges on coal shipments and faster working of ships at minor ports

- 5. The Government of India have given careful consideration to the recommendations and have come to the conclusion that some of the most important factors on the basis of which the reduction in the coal freight rates have been recommended do not any longer hold good, e.g.
 - (i) the world freight rates and even the freight rates on coal from Calcutta to such neighbouring destinations as Rangoon and Colombo have considerably increased, whereas the coastal coal freight rates have hitherto remained unchanged; and
 - (ii) shipping conditions have become difficult and it is not easy to provide necessary tonnage required for the coastal movement of coal.

Government have accordingly come to the conclusion that the present is not the opportune moment for revision of the coastal coal ireight rates. The other recommendations made by the Board are under examination

6. The Government of India wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Board for a thorough and painstaking report on a very complicated subject which has never previously been investigated.

Y. N. SUKTHANKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 8th August 1951

No. WPS(PD)-505(3)/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the power to make orders under section 3 of the said Act shall, in relation to Kerosine Oil, be exercisable also by the Chief Commissioner in the State of Kutch.

S. S. PURI, Under Secy.